THE VETERANS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

GRAND BANQUET AT IRVING HALL.

SPEECH OF GENERAL MEAGHER.

Condemns the Riots and "Squelches" the Copperheads.

MILES O'REILLY ON THE "NAYGURS."

Remarks of Colonel Nugent, Colonel Brewster, John C'Mahony and Others,

igade took place at Irving Hall yesterday after on, and passed off in every respect most succ life made their appearance about noon yesterday ing to the place where the entertainmen rected to the spot a great crowd of people anxious to see these brave warriors, whose undaunted bravery has alled the whole country with admiration and reflected

satriots he led to the seat of war at the beginning of rebellion. Many of those who have returned maimed and unfit for any further services all who have their strength and vigor left unimand to go back under their old commander, to fight until he arraed enemies of the republic are finally conquered. and of their adoption will doubtless have a good effect rmies of the Union.

way to Irving Hall, cheered on the way by the applause and good wishes of the people. The place of entertain oldiers marched into the beautiful hall and took their s around a number of tables, which were loaded with all the good things of the season in the way of edibles

and drinkables.

The hall was decorated with unusual good taste and stegance. The Star Spangled Banner and the ancient fing of Frin were to be seen in every part of the room, decorating the stage, galleries and candelabras. The stage was particularly remarkable for its ornamentation. In its centre a beautiful monument of flags was creeted. The centre a beautiful monument of flags was crected. The eld tattered and war-wore colors presented to the brigade on its departure from this city formed a prominent feature in this piece of decoration. A bust of Washington, crowned with a wreath of flowers, stood just in its frost, and at each side was the figure of a boy, bearing on his head a basket of flowers. The two candelabras which rise on the left and right of the stage were ornamented with the new colors, presented to the brigade some months ago, but which, we believe, have never yet been under fire. Brilliant and respiendent in all their freshness, they presented a a remarkable contrast to the old colors, some of which are worn almost to shreds.

The galleries were decorated with equal taste and elegance. A profusion of flags hung from each of the chandelers, and between these were a number of shields, bearing the names of the various battles in which the brigade participated. The names of these battles are as follows.

oned the following:

Judge Daly, Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain; Barney
Judge Daly, Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain; Barney
Jilliams, Col. R. Nugent, Col. Bentiey, Col. Brewster,
bl. Pat. Kelly, Capt. C. Clarke, Col. John O'Mahony, Rev.
Jm. Corby, Capt. Thos. Leddy, Capt. John Gorson, Capt.

McGeo. Dr. Read of the Sixty-might, Capt. R.

government, the party of the country, of its history and of its future. Gen. Mangher concluded his remarks by proposing the first toast, as follows:—

Abraham Liscoin—By the will of Ged and the vete of the people President of the United States.

Quartermaster O'Drascoll, in a brief and soldierly speech, proposed the health of Gen. Meagher, which was drank with three times three and the most unbounded sethings.

drack with three times three and the mest unbounded enthusiasm.

General Mandens again rose and delivered a most elequent speach, in the course of which he called upon his men-cofficers and privates—now that they were seembled together publicly in the city, to answer him plainly, unreservedly and honestly whether the charges which had been circulated concerning him were true or faise. It had been said of him that he had on several eccasions wantonly and recklessly exposed the lives of his men. Was this true or not? (Orice of "No, so, no," is all parts of the house.) Had he ever brought them into the face of danger except when he had been ordered there? (Rosewed crice or "No.") When he had brought them where danger was to be encountered, was he not always the first in himself, and had he not always been at their head? ("Yes, yes," and the most uproarious applause.) Having brought them in, was he not always the last out himself," ("Kes, yes, yes," and a cry or "First and last in the danger" from one of the men.) Ho financed them for this contradiction to the malicious hisshoods which had been asserted against him, and be hoped that this answer of the Irish Brigade would be sent not only over this lend, but over to Europe, where the enemies of the country had sympathizers and abetion.

The failuluming letters were then read by Quartermaster O'Driscoil:—

The failowing letters were then read by Quartermaster O'Driscoll:—

LETTER OF GEN. SICKLER.

BRYGOONT HOUSE, Jan. 16, 1864.

DEAR Sm.—I regret my inability to accept the kind invitation received last evening to attend the banquet given this morning to the veterans of the Irish Brigade. Nothing can he more admirable and just than the honors awarded to the brave men who have been re callsting for the war. If anything can endear them yet more to the country they have already served so well, it is this signal proof of their patriotism. All honor to the clitten who fights for the republic. And thrice honored be the veterans of the Irish Brigade, who hold on to their colors and stand to their arms until the enemy quits the field. Faithfully yours.

D. E. SICKLES, Major General.

LETTER OF JAMES T. BRADT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

DRAM GENERAL—It will not be in my power to attend the banquet this afternoon. I envy those who are to be present. The American people will never forget and never cease to honor the brave and intelligent Irishmen who take the field to assist in preserving the only free constitutional government on earth, where mee enjoy all their natural rights—Irishmen, whom no demangque or traitor can prevent from seeing the palpable difference between the wicked revolt of ambitious men against a government of the people's choice and a rebellion which strikes at despottem. Let me offer as a sentiment—The loyalty of Irishmen, exhibited equally in chivalric devotion to their nature country and to the land which affords them a refuge from oppression and the enjoyment of political rights. Yours ever,

JAMES T. BRADY.

Colonel Patrick Kelly responded to the second regular toast, which was as follows:—

Our Dead Comrades—Officers and soldiers of the Irish

Colonel Parrick Kelly responded to the second regular toast, which was as follows:—
Our Dead Comrades—Officers and soldiers of the Irish Brigade—Their memory shall remain for life as green in our souls as the emerald fing, under which, doing battle for the United States, they fought and fail.
Colonel Nucary was nest: called. He said he was no speech maker, as they all knew; but he had a toast to propose, which he felt sure every man present would agree to. It was as follows:—
Ne negotiation, no compromise, no truce, no peace, but was to be last dollar and the last man until every rebel fing be struck down between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, and swept everywhere, the world over, from land and sea.

Gulf, and swept everywhere, the world over, from land sea.

Captain Daty, of the Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, one of the guests, being called upon for a song, said he would give them one which was very popular in the department he came from, and which had cone much to recencile the soldiery of the command to the institution it referred to. It was by Private O'Rielly, of his regiment, who is in the habit of saying that he has seen such a plenty of white men killed in this war that be has no objection now to letting the "Samboe" take their fair share of death and wounds. Against any white monopoply in the trade of "being kitt," as he phrased it, Private Miles had catered, to the arr of "The Low-backed Car," the following lyrical protest. He called it:—

MILES O'REILLY ON THE "NAYGURA."

Some tell us 'tie a bursin' shame
To make the naygurs fight;
An' that the thrade of bein' kilt
Belongs but to the white;
But as for me, upon my sowil
So liberal are we here,
I'il let Sambo be murthered in place of myself
On every day in the year!
On every day in the year, boys,
And every hour in the day,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
An' divil a word I'll say.
In battle's wild commetten

An' divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commetion
I shouldn's at all object
If Sambo's body aboud stop a bail
That was comin' for me direct;
And the pred of a Southern bagnet,
So liberal are we nere,
I'll resign and let Sambo take it
On every day in the year!
On every day in the year, boys,
An' wid none of your masty pride,
All my right in a Southern bagnet prod
Wid Sambo I'll divide.
The men who object to Sambo

Wid Sambo Pil divide.

The men who object to Sambo

Should take his place and fight;
And it's betther to have a naygur's hu

Than a liver that's wake an' white;
Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades,
Bis finger a thrigger can pull,
And his eye runs sthraight on the barrel sights

From undher its thatch of wooll

So hear me all, hows, darlings.

And his eye runs sthraight on the barrel sights
From undher its thatch of wool!

So hear me all, boys, darlings,
Don't think I'm tippin' you chan,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
And give him the largest half!

Colonel Envirusy spoke next, and said that, as an American citizen, native born, yet an officer of the brigade, he welcomed overy Irishman present, who, true to the liberties of Ireland were also true to the land of their adoption. He would give in conclusion—
The Emmets of the Irish Erigage. They have been as brave to the honor and glory of America as their noble family in another generation were true to the liberty of Ireland.

Colonel John O'Manony gave the sixth regular toast, which was:—
The Memory of General Michael Corcoran. May the introis for his grave be planted by his splendid legion, and the shamrocks over it be the tribute of the land of his birth which he as deeply loved, and to the liberation of which he had hoped one day to give his sword, as he had already given it his heart.

He paid a glowing tribute to General Corcoran, reviewing the leading incidents in his life; and stating that a truer Irishman and better American never Irved.

Father Cosur, one of the chaplains of the brigade, was next toasted, and made a very pretty speech in reply.
The noxt teast was "Private Milee O'Reilly—May success and glory ever attend him the world over," to which were applanded to the echo and enthusiastically encored.

The Chankwan read the eighth regular toast—"The

Mr. Beroy Williams responded in two comic sougs, which were applanded to the echo and enthusiastically encored.

The Charman read the eighth regular toast—"The American Pross—the army and the nation recognize in it their champion and historian."

Mr. Wm. F. Lyons, President of the Knights of St. Patrick, responded, saying that after all that had been said by those who had fought beside the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in the great hatties recorded on the shields which decorated the hall, there is little left for a civilian to say; but an a very humble representative of the American press, with which his name had been coupled, he would say that all that portion of the press which is influential and respectable has done full justice to the career and faithfully chronicled the deeds of the Army of the Potomac, and to no part of it has it done ampler justice than to the Irish Brigade. (Applause.) The rights which they had fought to maintain on so many terrible fields their fellow clusters enjoyed at home, and if it were not for the arm of mintary power, when the rights and the unity of a nation are imperilled, what would become of the citizen? As the representative not only of the American press, but of a civic body of Irishmec, who are at least by name entitled to buckle on the spur in the name of liberty for the land from which they sprung, he thought he might say that the Knights of St. Patrick were proud of the honors won by the Irish Brigade, and rejoiced to welcome their return. For his own part, he was glad of the opportunity to say a word to the veteran soldiers of the Irish Brigade, and that one a word of welcome to their homes.

The ninth and tenth toasts were as follows:

The ninth and tenth toasts were as follows.

Mr. Spandding and Mrcchants of New York, from whose hands the Irish Brigade received its new colors. The Irish brigade gratefully acknowledge their cordial friendship and splendid liberality acknowledge their cordial friendship and splendid liberality acknowledge their cordial friendship and

number.

The enterminment did not break up mailtnear five o'clock, when all the men started for bome in good

Captain Doyly, of the steamship Moonlight, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Matamores, rearrived at this port on Saturday from Matamores, re-ports:—fanuary 10, Wilmington bearing west about one andred and twenty-five miles, saw a propeller of about five hundred tons, painted lead color, making a heavy black smoke and steering to northward and castward

supposed to be a blockade runner.
Captain Deyly also reports about seventy-five vessels of the ber at Matemoros; but, the weather being ten dollars per bale for cotton was offered to have it taken to the vennels, but would not be accepted in conneTHE BLOCKADE BUSINESS.

The Investigation in the Olmstead Case.

Voluminous Documentary Evidence.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

Something About the Lamar Correspondence,

nation of Mr. L. J. Cinstead, who sti charged with aiding and abetting the rober by sending goods down South, was recumed at twelve o'clock yester day by Surveyor Androws, in the firand Jury reem the Chambers street building.

Westchester county. A few of his friends were present during the proceedings, and these, together with the

THE TESTIMONY.

Q. Do you know the firm of Hoyt & Blanckard, mentioned in the bill of lading speken of yesterday in reference to the hate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is this place of business? A. Fulton street; they are not in the hat business; they are in the drug business.

business.
Q. Did you purchase the hats of them? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know from whom Hort & Bianckard purchased the hats? A. They did not purchase them; I suppose they were sent to their place of shipping; their place was used in connection with them.
Q. Was this the first shipment of hats you caused to be made to Havana? A. That was the first and enly shipment.

made to Hayana? A. That was the first and only shipment.

Q. Had you made arrangements for the sale of the hate before they arrived in Hayana? A. Yes, sir. Mr. Deverhad; they had to purchase others afterwards to supply their place.

Q. What was the amount of the bill for those hate? A. About \$500; there were two bales; they were both shipped at the same time.

Q. There is a box of sample hate spoken of in the bill of lading; who paid you for those hate? A. Mr. Dever.

Q. What amount did he pay you? A. I don't recellect; I believe about \$500 in gold; I think so from recellection; its a long time since they were sold.

Q. Look at that letter marked No. 3, dated at Hayana, March 23, 1863; and tell me if you ever saw it before? [Letter produced.] A. I don't know whether I sent that letter or not; it is written by me; it is very likely I did send it: if it was among my papers it was never real.

Q. Do you know whether this order (produced) for cotton cards and other things was ever filled? A. It was filled with the exception of the cotton cards.

partially filled; it was filled with the exception of an cotton cards.

Q. In this letter I find this expression, "I am sorry I did not bring with me the entire of the hats, as I could sell four hundred dezen if I had them." To whom did you expect to sell these? A. Mr. Dever said he wanted four hundred dezen.

Q. Did you not know four hundred dozen of hats of that character could be of no use in Havana? A. Well, they sell a very large number of hats for Havana; I did not know, there is a very large trade in those bats at present; then there are a great many resulpped from this to other ports—to Mexico, South America, New Orleans.

way.

Q. How differently from those?

A. They are made uniform, judging from those wern by Confederates; the Confederates wear caps, not hats.

Q. Look at letter marked No. 4, dated at Havans, June
20, 1863 (exhibit of letter), and state whether you wrote

or not? A. Yes, sir. Q. That was written to Mr. Toplis and sent? A. Yes, 1

Q. That was written to Mr. Toplis and sent? A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. I will read you come sentences of this letter:—"I was quite disappointed in not receiving, per Eagle, the cotten cards about which I had given you directions for shipping. Other payites are sending from New York any amount of goods without any bonds? A. Yes; so Mr. Dever told me.
Q. Had you given directions to Mr. Toplis about sending those hats without bonds? A. Yes, I had.
Q. I look at the invoice marked 5, and state whether you ever saw it befer? A. Yes, sir; I got it from Mr. Dever; don't recollect the time I got it; had it is my pocket a long time; I probably had it in my pocket four, five or six months; he said it was the last of the goods he had on hand for sale.
Q. That sive hundred thousand gun cape—were they bought for your goods? A. No, sir; never wanted more than a box of caps.
Q. Or the one hundred dece of planters' boes? A. No, is:

lanckard.

Q. What are the two cases referred to at the bottom of

shipped to me by Mr. Toplis for the house of Holy and Blanckard.

Q. What are the two cases referred to at the bottom of the list? A. I believe they are combs.

Q. What did you do with these goods? A. I placed them in the hands of Mr. Dever for sale; these are his initials here; they were consigned to him.

Q. Lo k at the account current marked No. 7, and state whether it is your account current with Kr. Dever? A. Yee, sir, it is.

Q. You are credited here by a sale made to J. H. Allen, are you not? A. So it appears.

Q. Do you know Mr. Allen? A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you get those goods from mentioned in that account current as having been sold to Mr. Allen? A. Some of those goods have been sent to me.

Q. Who is Mr. Fowler, mentioned in that account? A. Fowler, of the firm of Fowler & Co., of Boston, they are commession merchants; they trade with Havana; I do not know their consignee or agent there; we made that sale in Matamoros; Hr. Dever shipped that paper mentioned there by mistake; if you allow me the account current of goods old at Babesil's, in Havana; Bansil alipped his goods to Matamoros, and in taking the goods out of bond he took seven cases of letter paper not sold.

Q. Look at letter No. 8, written by Mr. Toplis, and state if you received it? A. Yee, I received the back, whose hand writing is that memorandum no the back, whose hand writing is that memorandum in? A. I don't know; the was on the letter when received.

Q. It is referred to in the letter, is it not? A. Yee, I received these goods; they were drugs; received all the goods except the samples; received the one hundred doren has, too.

Q. Did you place these in the hands of Dever for sale? A. Yee, both drugs and hate.

Q. You formerly lived in the South? A. Yee, I stayed in Mavannah about three months; built a raw and grist mill near Savannah about eight years ago, have no relative what ir now of its Pavannah; had at that time had a brother there; he is since dead; he was a physician, and ded on a visit to me here about three years ago.

Yes.

Who is that Colonel Cimatead mentioned there? A.
S Colonel Charles Cimatead, who is in the rebel army;
memorandum was handed to me by come friend,
sking he was a brother of mine and knowing had a
ther of that name; the Colonel was at the taking of

I Pulsaki.

Lock at the bill marked No. 10, and state whether purchased these revolvers? A. I did, sir.

Of Mr. Loon? A. Yes.

Where is his place of business? A. At 40 Warren

Q. Where is his pince of business? A. At 40 Warren street.
Q. is he a dealer in firsarms? A. Yes, sir; in bardware.
Q. is he a dealer in firsarms? A. Yes, sir; in bardware.
Q. What did you do with those revolvers? Q. I gave one to the foreman of the place, one to the proprietor of a bets! in Havana, and I have four in my hands; these are in Havanar they are Cole's revolvers, too.
Q. Look at memorandum No. 31, and state whether you saw it, or whether it was in your possession at the time of your arrest? A. Yes, sir; it was.
Q. What is that an invoice of? A. An invoice of 9,000 segars sent to Mr. Doly.
Q. It says cotton cards sold twenty-five dozen at \$10 per dozen? A. Yes, these are the cotton cards In oke of before; that \$60 mentioned there was -paid to the purser.

before, that \$00 mentioned there was paid to the purser.

Q. Did he tell you want that was for? A. No.

Q. Has not the fact been mentioned to you in any of these letter? A. Yes.

Q. Look at the letter marked No. 12, dated Yonkers, April 19, 1863, and state whether it was received by you? A. Yes.

Q. That is written by Topils? A. It refers to the cards spoken of in my testimosy before.

Q. Look at the letter marked No. 13, dated Yonkers, 20th Juse, 1863, and state whether you received that letter? A. Yes, sir; it is written by hir. Underhill's son, of Youkers, and signed by his father.

Q. I will read this sentence in the "if got the cotton cards of for Topils by the Emble, as you will see by his letter." Are those the same cotton cards you referred to before? A. No; it was the same shipment; this was the last galgacent.

Q. Look at lotter marked No. 14, dated New York, June 27, 1863, and state whether you received it? A. Yes, sir; it is written by Mr. Topilis.

Q. Will you explain to me what you understand by this sentence—"I hank field, they are safe in hand: Mr. Underhill has superintended the shipping for me." What did that refer to? A. Well, he had a great deal of trouble with them.

Q. What is that fifty dollars for? A. I suppose he refers to the expenses paid to the purser; those goods came in charge of the purser; they were got ashore without payment of duty; that is a very easy matter in Havana.

Q. Will you look at the account new shows you, and water havana the condition of the purser when the condition of the present of the purser was matter in Havana.

Q. Will you look at the account new shows you, or and was the condition of the purser.

marked No. 15, and state what it is? A. This is a mem-cracum of some bonds that Mr. Dever said some friend of his had for saic.

[Surveyer Andrews said one was a Louisiana bond and the remaituder were North Carolina;

Q. There is a letter attached to that; are the bonds nectioned in the letter the same as those mentioned in the other document. A. No, sir: they differ.

Q. Look at letter marked No. 16, dated Now York, July 22, 1885: what bonds are those referred to? A. Havana city bends.

you? A. No, he placed the account in my hands for beliection of these bonds from Caro & Co., a French house in Hayana.

Q. Look at that letter dated Hayana, December 18, 1863, and state whether you received it? A. No, I did not; semebody gave me that te mail in New York among many others styren noe by disferent parties; in ever saw that letter; is there any harm in mahling it new?

Burveyor Androws—We will bee after we get through.
Q. Look at the letter dated Yonkers, November 3, 1863, and state whether you received it? A. Yos, sir; it swritten by Mr. Doty; I understand Mr. Doty fursished messey for the purchase of sorse of these cotton cards,—all of that lot which was the last lett spoke of.
Q. Who is J. J. Olmstead? A. My brother, sir.
Q. That is not the one who is dead? A. He is the one now living in New York; he has been in New York since lost May, when he escaped from the robel army; he was cored in at Fort Pulaski, at the beginning of the war, and escaped at Chancellorsville.

Burveyor Andrews—Well, this does not look like it (reading from a letter from the brother of accused),—"I hink the South Carolinians had a right to secede, and I hink any Southern Etate ought to follow and form a Southern confederacy."

Mr. Olmstead (examining the letter)—That letter was directed to my wile.
Q. Look at memorandum No. 18, and state whether it is an account of shipments made for you and sold by J. W. Devor, of Hayana? A. Yes.
Q. What is the aggregate amount? A. \$5,239; memorandum marked No. 19 is for a sale of goods for Mr. Underhill at Bayana.
Q. What is the aggregate amount? A. \$5,239; memorandum marked No. 19 is for a sale of goods for Mr. Underhill at Bayana.
Q. What is the aggregate amount? A. \$5,239; memorandum marked No. 19 is for a sale of goods for Mr. Underhill at Bayana.
Q. What was the character of these goods? A. Whisher also.
Q. Do you know Maurice J. Loon, of Hayana? A. No; I wish tell though if I could new recomments.

there also.
Q. Do you know Maurice J. Leon, of Hayana? A. Ho; I might tell though, if I could see prefers to one of the documents); yes, I know him; be is a member of the house of Bernhammer & Brothers, Broadway; our families are

of Bernhammer & Brothers, Broadway; our families are not acquainted.

Q. What business was he in when introduced to you in Havann? A. Doing no business; we went on in the same gleamer on his way to Matamoros; I found he went there to buy cotton; he has returned from there, he returned last nummer; I understand he made purchases of cotton; do not know what ship it came by; I only understood so; letter marked Nc. 20 is addressed to me, and I received it; the signature is that of Mr. Labat, of the firm of Labat & Reyn (a Spanish firm in Hayana); they were in the cicthing business.

Q. Who is this gentleman they wanted you to call on to comer with about business? A. That was Mr. Sabat himself; be wanted to confer with me about a paying contract.

Q. Had be any other business in Havana at this time except in connection with this paying? A. He was in the ciching business, and/war receiving shipments/rem New York; the stone work was consigned to him.

Q. Where were these clores taken from? A. From the Palisades at Yookers.

Q. Do you know whether any powder was put on board with the stones/that went to Havana? A. I do not know.

Q. Have you not been told so? A. No, sir: the letter dated New York, September 24, 1863, marked No. 21, was reselved by me from Mr. Righter.

Surveyor Andrews—In this I find this expression—"Was at Yonkers a few days since. All New York friends there are well. Mr. and Mrs. James Downes, Kammack and a number of persons from Havana are here enjoying themselves."

Havana.

Q. Why did you not give it to him, then? A. I don't thick I thought anything more about it; I put it in my pecket and it went from that into my tronk.

Q. It mentions a large invoice of goods such as blockade runners are in the habit of taking into the confederacy.

A. Yes, such as are in demand at Nassau; such as the Confederacy are calling there.

rapners are in the habit of taking into the confederacy.

A. Yes, such as are is demand at Nassau; such as the English are selling there.

Q. Why did you not hand the document to him, then?

A. Did not suppose I had it with me at the time.

Q. Cotton cards are mentioned here also. Is it in handwriting?

A. No. it is a memorandum in pencil; the letter marked 23, dated New York, September 29, 1862, was roceived by me, and, I believe, was in my possession at the time of my arrest; William Montgomery was now returned by the involve for goods mentioned here was for things he proposed to send to me.

Q. At the time you were arrested, Mr. Olimatead, had you left Yorkers for the purpose of getting back to Havana? A. No, sir; I was intending to go the following wednesday; at the time I was arrested I was in Yonkers, and intended to go on Saturday by the Evening Star Mr. Underhill proposed to go to Havana with me by the Evening Star on Saturday.

Surveyor Androws here closed his examination, and said he would lay the evidence before the Marshal. Counsel for the accused asked Mr. Andrews I he was the perfectly entisfied with the manner in which Mr. Olimited had answered him? He would like to take the testing was the surveyor Andrews—I will confer with the Marshal about it.

Counsel—Mr. Ofmstead would like to look ever the

nel-Hr. Ofmstead would like to look ever the otel bills found in his trunk.
One of the detectives—The only bote! bull which was een was one. Mr. O'mstead-Ob, yes, there were several in my

trunk.
Comed—I shall nex one request of Mr. Olmstead: to give a detailed statement to me of all his transactions, and which i propose either to read or hand in to you. This will cave some trouble
Surveyor Andrews—If you hand it in it will not be necessary to have a cross-examination.
The forther hearing of the case was then adjourced until three P. M.

Before Justice Cardone.

prothers Brooks and Stephen Clark, of the Forning Ex prett, was on again this morning. The plaintiff, Mi

prets, was on again this morning. The plaintiff, Mr. Stephen Clark, was anxious to show that the circulation of the paper had decreased since the Brooks had taken their recent stand in politics, and for that purpose get an order for the examination of three of the principal cierks in the establishment.

The witnesses appeared, and the counsel for the defence claimed that the act of 1840, under which these proceedings were taken, was repealed, because a later act was passed giving a different remedy.

The Court held, after hearing the argument of Mr. Cram, the counsel for the plaintiff, that the act was not repealed, and ordered the examination of the witnesses.

Henry Hobson, one of the employes in the Expressions put to him.

The counsel for Mr. Clark then moved that the witness be committed to jail for contempt of court.

The Court thereupen made an order to show cause why an attachment should not be issued to punish hickson lor contempt, returnable at eleven of lock on Monday morning; and the examination of the other two witnesses was postponed until that time.

PORT GENCE, NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

or paper of this morning a statement appears that exterday held to ball in five thousand dollars, be ore United States Comentssioner Osborn, on a charge of emborzing letters from the Post Office. So far from the being true, the facts are that I yesterday caused the arrest of a letter carrier on that charge, and it was be that was held to bail in the amount stated. As it is evident that women one has blundered?" will you be good enough to give this card an insertion in your paper of to morrow? Respectfully yours,

Special Agents' Department, New York Post Office.

Court of Appeals.

In the Court of Appenis to-day the following calendar was fixed for Monday, January 15:-- Yos. 63. 64, 60, 66 67, 68. 60, 70, 71 and 72. The court adjourned to Mon day, the 18th inst., at half-past nine e'clock.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ARMY CF THE POTOMAO, Jan. 16, 1864. THE DESIATERACTION IN THE RESEL ARMY.

the lines of this army within the past few days, who agree in the representation that dissatisfaction with the ermmation to liberate themselves from the army, are secoming more universal every day. The letters received from their families, who write of their destitutio and sufferings, and express the hope that the war will speedily close and peace be restored on some terms, add to the discouragment of the soldiers. The line officers, who march weary miles with the privates, are grambling at the abirkers who stay at home and speculate on the miseries of both chizens and soldiers. These classes are denounced with great bitterness, as among the authors of the war, who lack the courage and patriotism to peril their own lives in the maintenance of what they have assumed to be a good cause. The opinion of these descripes is that a vigorous spring campaign against the rebels will everthrow the

rebeb (abric.

FINE WRATHEN AND A CHEMEPUT ARMY.

The weather is most excellent, and the Army of the

REPEL DEMONSTRATIONS There are demonstrations by the rebels which serve to create the opinion that they are preparing for a move meut of some nature. What it will be possibly a few

The ladies who have come down to camp would enjoy mud: but they are happy to be with their friends, whom they may not meet again after the next parting.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16, 1864.
Mesers. George M. Hart and L. A. Hendricks, the have arrived here by flag of truce, and leave to-morros

Mr. S. T. Bulkley, another of the Hanaid correspond ente, and Messrs. J. H. Brown and A. D. Richardson, of the Tribune, remained at Castle Thunder. They were

Captain Gregg, of the Eighth Peppsylvania cavalry, Captain Metcalf, of the Fourteenth New York cavalry and Mr. Fullerton, British Consul at Savannah, are also passengers by the same boat.

The rebel Major Jones, not effecting his exchange, has

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

Rebel Deserters Declare Their Cause Throughout the South-The Stories of Union Disasters Sheer Fabrications, &c.

Coneral McNeil arrived here to-night from Fort Smith, Ark under orders of the department beadquarters, to act as a witness in the case of Wm. R. Stracken, late Provest Marshal for Northeast Missouri. General McNeil reports that the rebels in Arkansas a

offering severely from the cold weather, which extended partment, had ordered a march north, as the Arkansians

and Missourians refused to go further south. Deserters in large numbers were coming into the Union lines, acknowledging that the rebellion was hopelessly

The Memphis Bulletin authoritatively contradicts the eports of recent rebel successes in Arkansas. The capre of Pine Blod, the attack on the Little Rock Railroad obstruction of the track, the capture of a train, and the estruction of boats by gueriline, turn out to be fiction of a lively rebel imagination.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONRO E.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14, 1864. investigated another model steamboat operation. stoamer Nellie Baker was chartered in February, 1862, at three hundred and fifty dollars per day. Captain A. smploy of the government about ten months, receiving one hundred and six thousand two hundred dollars charforty-two thousand dollars, the owners realizing the sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

refreshments were about twenty-five dollars per day during the time that she was running from Old Point to from the government.

Another neat case is that of an old canal barge, called

the Miss Mary, which was worth from eight hundred to nine hundred dollars. She was chartered in November. day, and remained in charter until she carned her patri need a very small part of the time.

Her owners were the noted John Coblens and John F

pable lack of system prevailed in the Quartermaster's De

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Fight at Mossy Creek and Defeat of the Hobels, &c., &c. Mossy Chest, Tenn., Jan. 13. 1864. Part of Col. McCook's cavalry attacked the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments yesterday, killing fourteen and

taking forty-one priseners.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, 1846. All is quiet at Chattauooga and in East Tennessee.

Destructive Fire in Duane Street. TWO PIREMEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED— LOSS OF PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND PIPTY THOUGHAND DOLLARS. At ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the second

story of the five story marble front building, No. 146
Dunne street, occupied by Auffmordt, Hessenburg &
Co., importer of clothe, &c. The first floor was occupied by Fairchild & Fanshawe, importers of British goods. The flames spread from floor to floor, and in the short on fire, and the flames, bursting through the roof, illuminated the vholo neighborhood. The firemen worked with great courage, but their efforts were unavailing. and the whole building, with its contents, was destroyed, leaving acthing but the shattered marble front

The members of No. 42, steamer, had their stream on the rear of the fire, when the end wall fell, cruebing beneath it George W. Burridge and one of the insurance patrolmen, named Thomas Moran They were extricated from the ruins and conveyed to the New York Hospital, where they soon after died from their lajuries. Several other firemon were more or less injured. Assistant Engineer Long was badty burt on the The west wail tell and crushed in the roof of the sma three story building No. 143, occupied as a depot for Lion's lager beer browery; the basement is occupied as a restaurant. All the tenants in the dwellings on West Broadway were terribly alarmed, the most part of them removing their articles of furniture to the street.

Captain Grier, with a plat on of mon, aided by Captain Grier, with a plat on of men, aided by a posse from the adjoining precincts, did good duty.

FIR NORTH SIVER CARLED—A CORRECTION.—It has been stated that the American Telegraph Company have had all their cables across the North river disabled. Such is not the case. They have seen cables, five of which were carried away. The either two have worked regularly. The sures connecting with the five disabled cables have not been operating from Jersey City; but a portion of the bricken cables in we been repaired, and there will tenn detay to business hereafter in consequence of the second of INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE

Singular Revelations in Begard to the Rebels.

MORE LETTERS FROM C. A. L. LANIAR.

George Sanders on Steel-Plated Ships.

SEVERAL NEW YORKERS DEVELOPED.

The Rebel Agents a Band of Reckless Speculators.

The Way the Lamars were Sold on Powder.

The Efforts of the Rebels to Put Up Gold in New York.

The Only Way to Break Down the Federal Currency.

THE SOUTH TO BE GIVEN TO FRANCE.

The Rebel Free Lovers in New

MESSAGE TO DICK BUSTEED." deq.,

BLOCKADE WAN ONLY BE RAISED BY EUROFRAM

POWERS.

SAYANAM, July 20, 1863.

Messrs. H. J. Hartsven and C. A. L. Lama, care of Messrs. Frazer, fromholm & Co., Liverpool.—

Gentlemen.— * There are no prospects of peace, nor of raising the blockade; the latter can be effected only by European Powers, and their intentions will be known on your side he ore they will be promuligated here, and you must govern yourselves accordingly, by obtaining steamers adapted to the regular trade and of large class, preserving the tilles in saic hands of some neutral Power, to avoid oss by capture. * *

From the great demand for ste mers for this saic of the Atlantic I fear you may not succeed very readily in obtaining such as you want; but don't be discouraged, and if you can get the funds, either by letting new stockholders into the company or by selling the cotton receipte, you will succeed at last. Be sure ! provide for disbursements, and have enough on hand to set the steamer over.

* The tide of battle has turned against us everywhere. Lee was repulsed with heavy was at Gettysburg, Pemberton surrendered vicksburg, and that compelled Gardnerfte give up Fort Hudson. In the two we lost thirty-five thousand men (prisoners), besides fifteen thousand left by Lee. Lee is on this side of the Potomao, and has recently suffered a loss of two hundred to three hundred at Manassas, out of Wright's brigade. Exchange and gold have gone down to fabilious rates—tweive to fourteen for one. * * I am, &c.,

G. B. L. (Limars), President.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETIRING CURRENCY WHEN PEACE 13 CONCLUDED. LONDON, July 23, 1863.

Lonnon, July 23, 1863.

To G. B. Laman, Enq.—
My Dram Faturn—I arrived in Liverpool on the meyoning of the 20th, by the Canada, from Hailfar, spent the 20th and 21st there, and came here on the night of the 21st to answer Mr. Ward's despatch, which stated he had important business to communicate. I found he had been conversing with the bouse of S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co.—the same that had advanced the Confederate States government 2500,000. He introduced me, and they are to give me their ultimatum to morrow, at twelve colock.

Miss. seeing them. I heard that Mr. S. was in London. After seeing them, I beard that Mr. S. was in London, and I found him out and had a long conversation with him. He thinks well of the bouse, and will render any assistance be can, and failing with them, will take hold himself and put me through. He is at the head of a large company—the stoamer which takes this being one of them. He is to live here and to take charge of a bank to do exclusively a Southern business, with £2,000,000.

He says arrangements have already been made conditionally to raise £40,000,000 to retire our currency, when peace shall have been preclaimed, upon the pledge of 1d. per pound export duty en cotton, or £80,000,000 upon 2d. If the Confederate States government would or could make arrangement to get such a loan at once, and those employ agents to buy up their paper, we would soon be out of debt. At least they could do this when they know peace to be declared. The arrangement having been made for the loan, they can go in and buy up millions of their paper. Think, digest, and put this in shape, and see if you can make us something out of it.

MR. M'HUGH HAS STRAMERS FOR SALE. EMPAST, July 24, 1863

MR. M. HUGH HAS STRAMERS FOR SALE.

C. A. L. LAMAR, ESG.:—

DEAR SEC.—Your favor of the 22d is to hand I was pleased to see your name in the paper, as having arrived by the Canada, as I feared you were on board the steamer of Victory, captured by the United States steamer Fiorida, off Frying Pan Shoals last menth. Should you make succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in procuring steamers we have still a few left succeed in most, virtually for the Australian trade. At though the parties have paid £500 of a deposit, yet they may back down, as they bough her inlinking that Vickshorg would still be able to hold out. I shall be grad to hear from you as to what day I may expect you over here. If not convenient, I shall go over and meet you lid Liverpool. Waiting your reply, I remain, very respectfully, your obodient Servant, JAS. McHUGH.

borg would skill be not to hold out. I shall be giant bear from you se to what day I may expect you over here. If not convenient, I shall go over and meet you led Liverpool. Waiting your reply, I remain, very respectfolly, your obodient servant,

THE CODPEDERACY UP A SPOUT.

A SEMEL I am in receipt of your two favors of the 26th and 27th. I was not surprised at their contents, for these people think the world is coming to an end, or what is the same thing, the confederacy has gone up the spout; in a few weeks all will be right. The only thing is sea all discouraging is the attack upon Charleston, where we have not exceeding four thousand men. That caused lee to recross into Virginia, and he will have to reinforce Beauregard from his army; consequently be will have to descent your friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are as much inistated as though they had borns friends are situated to the ones I am aiter; they can't get it at less than 1d. and I will allow them one thousand for each. I mean cotten that is not repair to the friends propositions, but they could be an air as a second to the second to the sale and they can get it as less than 1d. and I will be like the blood of the sale and they are as a second to the sale and they are as a second to the sale and they are as a second to